## SALMON P. CHASE.

Extracts from the Diary of the Late Chief Justice.

His First Impression of Catherine Garniss-Criticisms of Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan-The Emancipation Proclamation.

The forthcoming "Life of Chief Justice Chase," y R. R. Warden, which will be published in a few ays by Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., of Cincinnati, gives some very remarkable extracts from Mr. Chase's diaries. Mr. Chase begin keeping a diary then he went to Washington to become a teacher. soon after graduating from Dartmouth College. This work he continued throughout his long and active life, and while he was a member of Mr. Lincoin's Cabinet the repord is particularly full. In the beginning the diary was much concerned with

PLOWERS, BOUQUETS AND YOUNG GIRLS. Incidents like this Mr. Chase thought worth while to commit to paper and his biographer believed

In the evening Mr. Peters called, and I went with im to Mr. L.—'s, where we found Miss C. L. In the evening Mr. Peters called, and I went with him to Mr. L.—'s, where we found hiss t. L.—and Miss M.—s fust starting to go to the lecture. We joined the party. I offered my arm to Miss C.—; Feters, his to Miss M.—s. The walk was pleasant and the lecture very good, but somewhat thresome. When we came out I had forgotten my overcoat, and returned to obtain it, Miss C. L.—having said she would await my return in the hall with Mr. Peters. When I came out I found then gone. I followed in the way I supposed they had taken; but not finding (them) after walking half a square I gave up the pursuit and returned to my office.

And thy is the way Mr. Chase and his remarka-

And this is the way Mr. Chase and his remarkabiographer thought it proper to treat a young ndy who never had a chance to refuse him.

lady who never had a chance to refuse him.

This day I called at Mr. Ingham's to see my friend — This young lady has the most perfect skal in all the arts of pleasing, or, to speak more truly of her, she has from nature the rare ability to please without art. Her face is not one which a sculptor would choose for a model, yet it is beautiful in leature and still more beautiful in expression. Even her looks of anger and scorn have a pretty gracefulness which hall disarms them. Her form is signt and frail, but exquisitely modelled. Her motion is free as the summer breeze, and, like it, soit and gentle, or animated and unreserved. Every word and tone of hers is a sweet maste—sweeter, because, like the tones of sweet music—sweeter, because, like the tones of he wind harp, they are unsubjected to the rules

very near falling in love with this ladymay, I should certainly have done so had not our tastes been, in one particular, wholly dissimilar. She is fond of the gay world—I have no desire to partake in its vanities. She is disinctined to reli-gion and its duties. I value them more than any earthly resseasion.

THE STORY OF CATHERINE GARNISS.

Mr. Chase's first wife was Miss Catherine Gar-niss. We are gravely told by the great man's "caosen biographer" that an intimate friend of Miss Garniss relates that, soon after the marriage, she laughingly apologized for not bringing Mr. Chase to see her by saying:-"He is so uncouth and has such an unmanageable mouth! Wait till I poiss him up a little; then i will bring him to you d show him off." It will be seen from the following extract from the diaries that Mr. Chase treated

and show him off." It will be seen from the following extract from the diaries that Mr. Chase treated her with an equally free hand:—

The first time I ever saw Miss Garniss was at the bouse of M. P. Cassilly. I had just returned from the Eastern States, whither I had been on a visit to my friends and relatives. It was, I think, in the month of November, 1831. I was paying a morning visit to Miss Mary Cassilly when Miss Garniss came in. Her appearance did not please me. I thought her features large and her lace plain. I had little conversation with her, and have no recollection of that little.

Not long after this I was invited to a party on Front street, at Mr. Henry Emerson's, whose niece, Miss Mary Smith, has recently arrived in the city from New England. I asked the lavor of being permitted to escert Miss Cassilly, and It was arranged that a party should go from her house. At the appointed hour Miss Garniss, with her ather and one or two young gentiemen, came in and we all went together.

Shortly after, or perhaps before this, I called on Miss Garniss, at Mr. Hamilton's, with Mr. Young. She received us very pointely. I conversed a little with her, I cannot recollect the subjects of conversation, but I believe we talked a little about books. I remember that Miss Garniss sat almost in trent of the door into the link, about one-third of the door for the fireplace. The impressions then made upon me were favorable.

I had at this time—I know not how—taken up an impression that the Garniss mainly were pretenders to style and were ambitious to lead the fashions here. My idea of Miss Garniss was that she was an affected and shallow gir, with little real delicacy or refinement of character. On, how mistaken was I in this estimate: How vastly did I underrate her! What genuine delency and depth of feeling, what devotedness and self-sacrifice did she after wards evince!

times—never on Miss Garniss. Miss carlton at this time was the afflanced bride of my friend, Thomas Swann.

In the laif of 1832, while Miss Carlton was in Cinemant, Miss Ruhamah Pike was married to Mr. Kenner, of New Orleans. I was at the wedding party, and so was Miss Garniss. I merely remember speaking to her, I have a vague idea of her personal appearance then, but it floats on my mind like mist. Nothing is distinct. Miss Carlton was at this party, and I paid much attention to her. She gave me a bouquet of flowers, of which I was silly enough to be vain.

In December, 1832, I was attacked with a violent disease, which nearly terminated my existence. Shortly after my recovery Dr. Colby was taken ill, and my cousin Dunbar and myself, who then bourded together at Dr. Colby's, were compelled to seek new longrings. Dunbar went to Mrs. Eaton's; I went to the Pearl Street House—sometime late in Jannary or early in February—a new establishment, which had been opened the preceding spring, and was then kept by Dexter & Alexander. Dexter afterward died of cholera, as did also one of his daughiers, soon after childouth. Mr. Garniss and as family also at this time boarded at the Pearl Street House, and I had not been there long before I called at his rooms. I lound Kitty and her mother seated at the table, and Kitty was eignaged in animated conversation with a Mr. Warfiend. I was much pleased with ner this evening, and repeated my visits Frequently. One evening, when we were sitting at the table together, taking of I know not what—out trifles, surely—I wrote on the blank side of a card these lines.

These lines were slightly altered from which I had written taree or lour years be for and of a young friend of mine, one of daughters of Mr. Witt since the death of dear Kitty I have found the card on which lines were written. She preserved it from that time. In giving it to her I intended nothing more than a piece of gailantry, the import of which I purposely left donoton.

A HARSH OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Coming from this personal twaddle to matter of secretary of the Treasury thus freely sketching the President, his colleagues and the general commanding the army, and at the same time giving his opinion of public evants and measures. September 12, 1862, he writes the following:-

Demore us. May God open the eyes of those who control us before it is too late!

Went over to the war bepartment about two. Pound that no important intelligence of rebel movements had been received. The Secretary informed inc that he had heard from General dithat the Fresident is going out to see General McGleilan, and commented with some severity on the huminating submissiveness to that officer, it is indoce huminating, but prompted, I believe, by a sincere desire to serve the country, and a fear that, should be supersede McCleilan by any other commander, no advantage would be gained in leadership, but sunch harm in the disancetion of officers and troops. The truth is, I think that the President, with the most house intentions in the world and a naturally dear judgment and a true, anseidab patriolism, has vicided so much to Border State and argonhesic counsels. That he now finds it difficult to arrest his own descent toward the most intail concessions. He has already separated himself from the great body of the party which elected him, districts most of those who represent its spirit, and waits. For what?

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. This is Mr. Chase's account of the Cabinet meetwhich the Proclamation of Emancipation

was adopted:—

Monnay, Sept. 22, 1862.

To department about nine. State Department messenger came with notice to neads of departments to meet at twelve. Received sundry calers, went to the White House. All the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. There was some general talk, and the President mentioned that Artenus Ward had sent him his book. Proposed to read a chapter which he thought very much; the heads also (except Stanton), of course. The chapter was "high Handed Outrage at thea."

The President then took a graver tone, and sant: was adopted :-

The President then took a graver tone, and sant:—
"Gentlemen, I have, as you are aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to shavery, and you all remember that, several weeks ago, I read to you an order I had prepared upon the subject, which, on account of objections made by some of you, was not issued. Ever since then my mind has been much occupied with this subject, and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think the time has has been much occupied with this subject, and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think the time has come how. I wish it was a better time. I wish that we were in a better condition. The action of the army against the receis has not been quite what I should have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland, and Pennsylvanta is no longer in danger of invasion. When the rebeil army was at Frederick I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a proclamation of emancipation, such as I thought most likely to be useful. I said nothing to any one, but I made a promise to myself and thestating a little to my Maker. The recel army is now driven out, and I am going to tulk that promise. I have got you together to hear what I have written down. I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself. This I say without intending anything but respect for any one of you. But I harready know the views of each on this question. They have been herefolore expressed, and I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can what I have determined me to say. If there is anything in the expressions I use or in any minor matter which any one of you thinks had best oc changed, I shall be glad to receive the suggestions. One other observations I will make. I know vary well that many others might, in this matter as in others, do better than I can, and if I was satisfied that the public confidence was more faily possessed by any one of them than by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which he could be put in my place, he should have it. I would gladly yield it to him. was more fally possessed by any one of them than by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which he could be put in my piace, he should have it. I would gladiy yield it to him. But, though I believe that I have not so much of the confidence of the people as I had some time since, I do not knew that, all things considered, any other person has more; and, however this may be, there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here. I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take."

The President then proceeded to read his Emancipation Proclamation, making remarks on the several parts as he went on, and showing that he had fully considered the subject in all the lights under which it had been presented to him.

After he had closed, Gov. Seward said:—"The general question having been decided, nothing can be said nirther about that. Would it not, however, make the proclamation more clear and decided to leave out all reference to the act being sus amed during the incumbency of the present President; and not merely say that the government recognizes; but that it will maintain the irredom it proclams "

I followed, saving:—"What you have said, Mr. President, milly satisfies me that you have said and candid consideration. And you have given to every proposition which has been made a kind and candid consideration. And you have now expressed the condusion to which you have arrived clearly and distinctly. This it was your right, and, unner your oath of office, your duty to do. The

room Now England. I asked the lawor of being permitted to escort Musc Cassily, and it was a ranged that a party should go from her house. At the appointed hour Miss Garnas, with her lather and one or two young gentiemen, came in any all sent together.

Shortly agentiemen, came in any and and consideration. And you have now extended to the control of the control of

WITHERS STAKES.	RELMONT STAKES.
Grinstead 4 to 1	Sue Washington, coit 4 to
Beatrice	Battle Axe 6 to
Astrai 6 to 1	Steel Eyes 6 to
Countess	Maccaroon 8 to
Maccaroon 7 to I	King Amadeus 8 to
Battle Axe fo I	Weathercock 9 to
King Amadeus 8 to 1	Brigand10 to
Weathercock 9 to 1	Regardless10 to
Dubim 9 to 1	Brother to London 10 to
TRAVERS STAKES.	SARATOGA STAKES.
Rutherford 6 to 1	New York10 to
Sue Washington, colt.7 to 1	Matador16 to
Macearoon 8 to I	Coltout of Geneva 12 to
Astral 8 to 1	James A12 to
Steel Eyes 8 to I	

RESTUCKY STAKES.

10 to 1 Sangara.

10 to 1 Consigned Bernous ... 19 to 1 Consignee ... 12 to 1
The near approach of the time fixed for the inauguration of the Loursiana Jockey Club Spring
Meeting, Saturday, April 11, shows a general
awakening of interest among patrons of turf
sports, not only in New Orleans, but taroughout
the whole Southern and Western country. The
entries in the fixed events are largely in excess of
what has ever been shown at any Southern meeting, while the horses will bear comparison with
those that have run in previous years. There will those that have run in previous years. There be six days' racing, with three races each day a total of purses and stakes apgregating \$15,000.

Among the prominent events will be the Pickwick
Stake for three-year-olds, with thrty-two entries;
the Louisiana Stake for jour-year-olds, with eigh-been entries, and the Fortuna Stake for three-year-olds, with thirty-two entries.

# PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The repeal of section 51 of the bylaws of the Exchange, and the substitution of another, giving the members power to make any alteration or majority vote by ballot, after approval by two three of the Board of Managers, was submitted to a large meeting yesterday. Although some opposi-tion was developed the new bylaw was passed by

large vote.
The delegation from the New York Produce Ex-The delegation from the New York Produce Ex-change to oppose the Canal Funding bill appeared before the Legislature last week and arranged for a joint hearing of themselves and the Chamber of Commerce for Wednesany of this week, at which time Mr. William M. Evarts will make his argu-ment against the proposed amendment. The delevation from the Produce Exchange con-sists of Messrs, L. J. N. Stark, Lewis Hoperis, A. E. Orr, A. S. sewell. L. Jewell, L. Hazeltine, Jr., F. D. Moulton, E. P. Baker, William H. Philips, Benjamin C. Bogert, A. R. Gray, Charles Spear, H. M. Requa, J. S. White and A. E. Masters, who will proceed to Albany in a body to-day.

Lattle of interest occurred at the department today. Expenses are coormons, increasing instead
of dimmissionization of the ill successes in the field
have so affected government stocks that it is impossible to cotain money except on the increased
we are located government stocks that it is impossible to cotain money except on the increased
lastle of United States notes, which harts
almost as much as it helps; for the
comission of Congress to take any measures
to restrict bank note circulation makes
the issue of these notes a stuminant to its
increase, so that the augmentation of the currency
proceeds by a donate action, and prices rise proportionably. It ma had state of things, but neither
the fresident, his counselors nor his commanding
general secon to care. They rush on from expense
to expense and from deport to defeat, heedless
of the abres of bankruptes and ruin which yawns.

## BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

Shall Women "Teach or Preach" in Promiscuous Asserabiles?—The Presbytery Says No and Condemns Lufayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Brooklyn Presbytery, which has a special guardianship over Paul's advice to the Corintaian Church, to see that it is entorced to the letter against all Presbyterian women within its bounds, were again exercised with the interpretation of words at tacir meeting yesterday. After certain preliminary work had been transacted Dr. Cuyier presented a courteous but firm pro-test from the Lafayette avenue Presby-terian church, of which he is pastor, against the recorded action of the Presbytery at its last meeting. That action exonerated the Lafayetie avenue church from any intention to violate general question of women speaking in public and promiscuous assemblies, and the prombitton of the Presbytery in a previous instance involving this same church. But at the same time the Presbytery recorded its own conviction that that church had violated both by permitting Miss Sarah Smiley to preach to a promiscuous gathering in its house of worship. Previous to the last session of the Presbytery when this matter was up a committee was appointed to inquire whether the common rumor was true or false. This commutee waited on Dr. Cayler and his church session, who emphatically

The committee so reported and recommended that no further action was needed. The Presbytery did not think so, however, and amended the committee's report by including a censure therein, and in this shape it was adopted. Yesterday Dr. Cuyler this resolution of censure, which has greatly weakened the bond between his church and the Presbytery. The paper recited that Dr. Buding-ton's and Dr. Cuyler's churches had invited Miss Smiley to come and give a series of Bible readings and instructions to women in their respective churches. That it was understood that men would not be invited, but that on a certain Wednesday evening the husbands and brothers of the ladies who were gathered there did come to escort them home, and in their presence Miss Smiley made an address or some remarks, and the wife of an officer of the Latayette avenue church did offer prayer. But they emphatically deny that Miss "preached." And yet the record of the Presbytery says she did, and did it in Prestylery says see did, and did it in violation of its prohiotion. The exercises on that occasion were deeply devotional, and the Pressylery, it present, should have approved and not condemned the proceedings. If that meeting is condemned, say the processants, then every gitted woman is condemned for expounding scripture to a Bible class, and every returned famale missionary is prohibited from addressing a intesionary meeting. If that is to be the iron rule of the Pressylery.

thre to a hible class, and every returned female missionary is proalbited from addressing a nitsionary meeting. If that is to be the fron rule of the Presbytery.

WIN DON'T THEY CONDENN THE WOMEN nowengaged in the temperance crusade, who pray in the runseliers shops before promisenous assembles. For, according to the Presbytery's inferpretation, the presence of one man, though he be the runselier, constitutes a promisedous assembly. The Lamyette avenue church, therefore, respectably proteast against the resolution which has gone forth to the world, and still stands on the records of the Presbytery, censuring them for this action. The above facts were embodied in the document of Lamyette avenue church and in the document of Lamyette avenue church and in the committee who had previously reported on the matter, and of which Or, Wells was chairman. That gentemma and the other members of the committee who had previously reported on that of the committee but of the Presbytery itself.

Dr. Van Dyke opposed any such reference, the che action protested against was not that of the committee but of the Presbytery itself.

Dr. Van Dyke opposed any such reference. It was on his motion that Presbytery adopted the resolution complained of. He did not care a straw, he said, for what an uninspired Assembly, Presbyterian or Congregational, might say on this subject. It was what the Holy Gnost said through the Apostle Paul to the Church at Corinta that he was jealous of—that women should not teach or breach. He was also opposed going back to the record or rescinding any action of Presbytery miest the protesting church had some additional evidence to present which had not been neard. Then he would consent to open the case and cite the session of Lefayette avenue church, and not its pastor and clerk, and unterrogate every member as to the position of the church on this point.

Dr. Saver said that if the action of Presbytery was unjust or unjustifiable toward Lafayette avenue church, and not its pastor and clerk, and unterrogate eve

Another reverend brother would have the ques-tion taken on appeal from Presbytery to Synod and thence to the Assembly, and let it be settled once and forever. Did the Assembly mean what it said, literally, or did it not? If it did then we must stop the mouth of every woman who offers prayer, teaches a Bible class or even speaks to her irrends in a social meeting in the church. Let us, he remarked, come down to the hard pan of facts he remarked, come down to the hard pan of facts and not stop quibbing over technicalities. Then let every minister and church that can't abide the decision, it it shall sustain the literal rendering, LANVE THE DENOMINATION.

The motion to appoint a committee to receive the Lafayette avenue church's document was laid

on the table. This was equivalent to reaffirmation of their previous action censuring that church,

and was so interpreted by Dr. Cuyler.
On Dr. Van Dyke's motion a committee, consisting of Drs. Butler, Van Dyke and Martin, was sisting of Drs. Butler, Van Dyke and Martin, was appointed to prepare a minute expression of the sense of the Presbytery for not reviewing its former action on this matter.

The appointment of Commissioners to the Synod was made the first order of business for this miorning at half-past nine o'clock, to which hour the Presbytery decided to adjourn after the devotional services of the evening.

The Presbyterial sermon was delivered in the evening by the Moderator, Rev. J. Clement French, from the words, "The Lord hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor, the opening of the prisons to them that are bound," &c. It was a discourse repliet with practical evangelical common

course replete with practical evangelical common sense, advice for ministers and churches as to the matter and manner, objects and results or preaching.

# THE CHURCH TROUBLE IN NEWARK.

The trouble in Grace church, Newark, the cause of which, as previously recorded in the Herarn is that a highly respectable minority or the congregation are utterly opposed to the "High Church" ritualistic tendencies of the ruling powers in its embership, especially the lighting of tall candles on the altar during the eucharistic solom-nity, broke out in earnest yesterday at the annual election for church wardens, vestrymen, &c. There was a spirited contest and vestrymen, &c. There was a spirited contest and a large vote brought out. But the "ligh Church" party carried the day by a very decided majority. The "High Church" licket, the successful one, was as iohows:—Wardens—Jeremian Carthwaite, Henry Hays, Vestry—H. G. Darcy, J. R. Ward, S. S. Tufany, E. C. Drake, A. C. Neuman, R. M. Hyde, L. M. Stillman, Delegates to Convention—J. C. Garthwaite, H. G. Darcy, J. J. Spurr. Supplemental Delegates—G. H. Mott, A. M. Holtorok, H. W. Stevens, The opposition or anticandle ticket was as follows:—Warden—Joseph E. Haynes, Vestry—John A. Gifford, John V. Cox. John S. Clark, Francis D. Clark, Francis N. W. Corwin, Delegates to Convention—Eugene Vander-pool, John V. Cox. Supplemental Delegates—Lewis M. Stillman, Charles F. Ives, Some of these gentiemen left another church in Newark because of the high ritual practices.

# PRI UPSILON SOCIETY.

The forty-first annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity will be held with the Lambda Cossion fraternity will be held with the Lambda chapter, Commbia College, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The usual dinner will be given at Delmonico's on the evening of the Sta Inst. The societies, having a large number of readent members prominent in professional and mercantile circles. The dinner promises to be exceptionally agreeable. Members may procure tickets from F. A. Brown, No. 50 Liberty street.

# STREET CLEANING

Reports were received by inspector Thorne yesterday from all the police captains, saying that the streets were in a cleanty, good condition except the following:-Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, from First avenue to avenue A; Sixteenth street. from First avenue to avenue B; Twenty-fourth street, from Lexington avenue to Third avenue. Tenth avenue, from 141st street to 151st street, was pronounced in a dangerous condition by the Captain of the Thirty-second precent. Albany, Morris, Thames, Gear and Mouroe streets were Morris, Thames, Cedar and Monroe street all reported fifthy, in consequence of the d having been carted away after sweeping. maying been carted away after sweeping. Asnes and garbage were neglected in Greenwica street. The Oxbain of the Thirty-first precent reported that the streets in his district were as clean as could be expected, considering the defective pavelents.

## THE GERMAN PROTEST.

Mass Meeting of German Citizens Last Night in the Cooper Institute.

## The Emigration Commission Denounced.

The German mass meeting last night at the Cooper Institute, called for the purpose of arraiging the Commissioners of Emigration for conspiring against German interests, was an immense success in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by Mr. William Steinway, who nominated Mr. Philip Beswith applause, and made a few introductory re-marks, stating the object of the meeting, which was to protest solemnly against the discrimina-tion against German Interests by the Commis-sioners of Emigration. The discharge of German employés from Castle Garden was an injustice and repudiated. For those who remembered the German demonstration on Easter Monday, 1871, it was clear how strong the German element in this city was if united. The question was only if the Germans would work together and stand united in this cause of such importance to their immigrating countrymen' (Cries of "Yes, yes.")

The list of the Vice Presidents were then read,

several of the names being received with applause. Mr. Kaufman, the President of the German Society, was then introduced, and explained the

object of the meeting.

The following resolutions were then read by Mr.

Glaubenskiee and passed unanimously:-

The iollowing resolutions were then rend by Mr. Glaubenskiee and passed unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas emigration from Europe is of the utmost importance to the United States; and whereas the Emigration Commission of the Mate of New York was created for the purpose of protecting the emigrants and assisting and advising them; and whereas the means necessary for this purpose are supplied, not by the state, but by the emigrants themselves, and the commission for this reason ought to be regarded as a philianthrepic and not as a political in the commission for this reason ought to be regarded as a philianthrepic and not as a political in the commission for this reason ought to be regarded as a philianthrepic and not as a political in the commission and whereas a large proportion of the emigrants and whereas, in order to secure to this class of emigrants the necessary protection and assistance Jesquel for them, it is indispensable that officials should be appointed who understand and are familiar with their habits and customs; and whereas, in order to accomplish this purpose, the Lagislature which created the Emigration Commission made the representatives of the administration Commission made the representatives of the mationalities to which the masses of the emigration whereas the commission, with the same rights and privilezes as the other members; and whereas the congration from Germany during the last tenyears has exceeded in numbers that from any other country, in consequence of which the lasts authorities have conceeded to the German element an additional representation in the Emigration Commission, and whicher who is a consequence of the country of the country and whereas the Legislature of 1874, on the confrance of the German Society of the Confrance of the German Society of the Confrance of the Confrance of the Confrance of the Confrance of the German Society of the Confrance of th

Assembly, and to take all necessary and proper measures for carrying them into practical execution.

The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

LETTER OF CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Privar Bassinom, Chairman of Mass Meeting Cooper Institute:—

Your riseally invitation to take part at the mass meeting of German-American citizens at the Cooper Institute was received. It am sorry to say that the duties of my office and former engagements do not permit of my acceptance. The more I am sorry as I am in heartest sympathy with the movement on toot, and would reel happy if I could unite my voice in the protest against the extraordinary action of the Emigration Commissioners. I am at a total loss to understand on what legical reasons this commission, provided it has not sinister purposes at present not apparent on the surface to accomplish, had to insult the President of the terms society and to remove all of the German officials in their department of the contract of the protest and the contract of the protest of the benefit affained by the employment of officers who, by birth and education, are best flitted to understand his wants and his desires. I hold that the action of the Commissioners is inhuman and a dire outrage. The purpose or which the commission was created was but to protect the complished if you discharge the men whose services are indispensable, and replace them by politicians without sympathy for their wayeds. The result of such a policy must naturally be to direct the indux of comprision into other channels. I know that the Emigration Commission is a hody politic of the state of New York, of which I am not a citizen; but this fact could

services are indispensable, and replace them by policians without sympathy for their wages. The result of such a policy must naturally be to direct the influx of such a policy must naturally be to direct the influx of semigration into other channels. I know that the Emigration Commission is a body politic of the state of New York, of which I am not a citizen; but this tact could not prevent my participation at the mass meeting, as at it sclear that the proper protection of the emigrant is a matter of national importance, and it is the sacred duty of foreign bora citizens to unite in a movement having for its object the protection of those who shall land at this shore after him.

Wishing your movement the fullest success, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

SPEECH OF RX-GOVERNOR E. SALOMON.

Mr. SALOMON Said:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN—A mass meeting of German citizens in this city is not an unusual occurrence, but in only one or two instances have we ever witnessed such a tremendous gathering of German citizens without distinction of party or social position. All classes of the German population are here to night represented. Everything pertaining to emigration should deeply interest the people of the United States, and the emigrants should command sympathy without distinction of race, religion or political bias. The greatness and prosperity of this country are the outgrowth of emigration. A majority of the people are either emigrants on descendants of emigratis in this century. If the German emigration could be driven from the land, the fertile fields of Missourt, filmols, Wisconsin and lows would religible into wilderness and the great Western cittles would lose half their population and their capital. What would become of the capital invested in the presumption of a steady influx of emigration, which, if impeded in its natural channels, the property of the nation must sink on the declining plane? For, look at the West and to sprow he had been a continued at length to give proofs of the bountiful presence of the emigr

The speaker then continued at length to give proof of the bounding presence of the emigrant. In every how, hamiet and city throughout the States, and two hamiet and city throughout the States, and the country of the march of civilization, which belonged solely to the emigrant.

Mr. W. MALACK's Adductors.

Mr. W. W. ALLACK's Adductors.

Mr. W. W. ALLACK's Adductors.

Mr. Christman.—1 of the march of civilization, which belonged solely to the emigrant. In the sum of the properties of the country of our birth for political or social causes have been benefited, but we may also justly assert that the immigration has secured this country in a great decountry sparsely populated; that it has brought riches, and relies and selected this country in a great decountry sparsely populated; that it has brought riches, and in the security, but also in its country cheerfully recognize the beneficial results of the immigration as proof of this. I could be sufficient of the proposes created a commeltate the entigrant; to assist but missing the country, is not no becomes a very purposes created a commeltation to summit the transfer of the state of the limit and entities of the immigration commission was to center, it assist but missing the country, is not nor becomes a borden to the Langarant should be borne oy himself, by Breans of a tax or nead money continues. It this becomes apparent that the expense of protocching the citingtant should be borne oy himself, by Breans of a tax or nead money continues, it this becomes apparent that the sound of the protocologic connected with the Emigration Commissioners and their endeavors to impress their collegious with the Emigration Commissioners was to entiting to be lost eight to the emigrant. The protocologic connected with the Emigration Commissioners was to entiting to be a population of the States an

Tweed legislature even intended to deprive the President of the German Society of his former rights. The protest of the German press and of many influential and discerning politicians prevented the consummation of this outrage, and even succeeded in retaining men whose dismissal would have been detrimental to the public service. The great reform movement of 1871 and 1872 made its beneficial influence feit in the Commission. Political influence no longer secured the lion's share of the patronage. The Commission might have labored harmoniously if it had not been for the attempt of cartain parties to make the Commission a mere appendix to one of the many religious sects. This religious strife caused great and many disturbances, and the interests of the emigrant, of course, were made to suffer. It was then that the German Commissioners petitioned the Legislature to restore the old Commission. An act accomplishing this purpose was introduced; but in the eleventh hour, through bribery, a clause was annexed to the German and Irish Emigration Societies of all authority and power to influence the official labors of the Commission. They were not to be consulted in the appointment and discharge of subordinates; the right to vote on all such motions was denied them, The author of this clause, himself formerly a member of the Commission, knew well that the representative of the German society would appoint men free from party obligations. This hope proved decisive. With a few exceptions the nominees were tools of certain cliques, whose stapidity more than once caused the loss of power to the party they were affiliated with. The new Commission became a political machine and was run in the interests of the despicable Know Nothing party.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Mr. Oswaid Ottendorler and other prominent Germans.

An open air meeting was held, which was very largely attended, and from the tribures erected in the sound of the commission of the party they were afterwards delivered by Mr. Oswaid Ottendorler and othe

### FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.

An unknown man was locked up in the Westchester county jail for vagrancy last Saturday evening, and was found dead in his cell on the following morning. Deceased was about six feet in beight, and was decently dressed, a prominent feature of his attire being a red velvet vest, cut in the old continental rashion. When arrested he refused to give his name, saying that he had some trouble with his relatives in New York. A coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of death from exposure, superinduced by mental derangement.

### A LARGE MORTGAGE IN JERSEY.

The largest mortgage ever put on record in Passaic county was recorded in the Clerk's office vesterday morning. It was the consolidated mortgage of the Eric Railway to the Farmers and Merchants' hand and Savings Company, of New York, to secure the payment of \$30.000,000, it is recorded in every county along the line of the

### CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following receipts of the treasury vesterday:-

The Comptroller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Palis, laborers on "big pipes" to 31st uit., amounting to \$6,519.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

PPLAUM-FRANKEL. On Sunday, April 5, Mr. N. PPLAUM, of Port Jervis, to Miss Rosalie Frankel, of this city. No cards.

BOSTWICK—SCOPIRI.B.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday, March 29, by the Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, William M. Bostwick, of New York city, to Ella A. Scofield, of Stamford, Coun.

DUNN—MAGUIRE.—On Sunday evening, April 5, by Rev. P. McGovern, paster of St. Mary's church, Bergen Point, N. J., Augustus Dunn to Cecilia Maguire.

Bergen Point, N. J., Augustus Dunn to Cecilia Maguire.

Hewer-Vanstinburgh.—On Thursday evening. April 2, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., William H. Hewer to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Vanstinburgh, both of this city.

May-Spencer.—On Tuesday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. D. Vale, William Spencer. No cards.

Suter-Maynard.—On Sunday, April 5, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, White Plains, N. Y., by the Rev. G. M. Chice, Mr., IGHN Suter, of New York city and Miss Cornella H. Maynard, formerly of Buraio, N. Y. No cards.

Argumbau.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 5, John, child of Daniei V. and Emma J. Argumban, aged 2 years and lomonths.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from 86 Second place, on Tuesday, April 7, at two o'clock P. M. BANTA.—On Monday morning, April 6, after a lingering illness, ANN ELIZA, whe of Samuel Banta and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin F. Cooper.

Cooper.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her motner, No. 27 Chariton street, on Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock.

BEDELL—On Sunday morning, April 5, 1874, ELIZA, wife of Shvanus Bedell, in the 60th year of

Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock.

Bebell.—On Sunday morning. April 5, 1874,
ELIZA, wife of Shivanus Bedell, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectially invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 7, from her late residence, 321 West Thirtieth street, at half-past twelve o'clock. Funeral services at the chritten street Methodist Episcopal church at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Bellows.—On Sunday, April 5, Daniel Ross, only child of James and Alice L. Bellows, aged 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

The mends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of nis grandmother, Mrs. J. K. Bellows, 23 Norfolk street, on Tuesday afternoon, April 7, at one o'clock.

Bogert.—On Sunday, April 5, Lovisa Sellew, wife of James Bogert, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, West Roselle, No. J., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at twelve o'clock M. Train leaves at 10:30 A. M. for Roselle, foot of Liberty street.

Bowen.—On Easter Sunday, April 5, 1874, at nis residence, 311 Court street, Brooklyn, James A. H. Bowen, aged 23 years and 9 months.

"Another broken column.

And his work unfinished."

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas C. Bowen, also the members of Cosmopolitan Ledge F. and A. M. No. 585, the members of the Third Precinct police force of Brooklyn, and Lincoln Council No. 5 O. A. U., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the Warren near Court street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, April 8, at two o'clock.

Brooks,—On Saturday evening, April 5, 1874, Mostle Brylie, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, 104th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday, April 7, at half-past eleven A. M. Also the members of tompkins Lodge, No. 9, L. O. of O. F. Trenton paper

EDRONDS. - At his late residence, on Su morning, April 6, John Worth Edmonds, ag The funeral services will be held at St. George's Episcopal church, East Sixteenth street, this fluesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, Columbia county, for intement. The friends and the members of the Bar

Episcopal church, East Sixteenth Street, this (fuesday) alternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, Columbia county, for intement. The friends and the members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend.

ENGLE.—Suddenly, at King's Creek, Va., on Friday April 3, Maub, only daughter of Samuel and Susan A. Engle, aged 6 years.

Suffer little children to come unto me, for ol such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

FITZGERALD.—On Monday, April 6, ELLER PITZGERALD.—On Monday April 6, ELLER PITZGERALD.—On Monday April 6, ELLER PITZGERALD.—On Monday and the function of the come in the Kingdom of Heaven.

FITZGERALD.—On Monday april 6, ELLER PITZGERALD.—On Sunday if the function of the come of clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the function.

Hudson papers please copy.

GENNEY.—On Sunday, April 6, JAMES R. GEONEY, aged 61 years and to months.

Function services on Tuesday, April 7, at two P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Patten, No. 20 Seventh avenue, corner Twellth street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

GLAZE.—CALISTA, wife of George J. Glaze.

Notice of nuncral hereafter.

HENRY.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 6, NELLER, eldest child of James M. and Margaret A. Henry, aged 3 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal, from the residence of her parents. No. 125 East Seventy-Briststreet, on Wednesday, April 8, at one o'clock P. M.

HUSSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 6, John A., youngest son of Joanna and the late Joseph M.

HUSSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 6, John A., youngest son of Joanna and the late Joseph M.

Hussey, aged 6 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funcral, from the residence of his mother, 9s7 be Kalb avenue, on Wednesday, April 8, at two o'clock.

Jackson.—On Sunday night, April 5, Max, son of Sarab and Simon Lautenbach, aged 9 years. The finers of the samily and those of his sons, Patrick, Thomas, Joh

McCann, daughter of John McCann, a native of Keils, county Meath, Ireland, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from Ninety-fifth street and Lexington avenue, to-morrow (Wednesday), at one o'clock.

McCauley.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday. April 5, James H. McCauley, son of James and Anne McCauley, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from the residence of his parents, No. 206 Conover street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 7, at two o'clock P. M. McGoldbrick.—On Sunday, April 5, Thomas McGoldbrick.—On Sunday, April 5, Thomas McGoldbrick.—On Sunday, April 5, Thomas McGoldbrick, aged 39 years, of the parish of Raphoe, county Donegai, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, 724 East Ninch street, on Wednesday, the sth inst, at two P. M.

Philadelphia dapers please copy.

McNally.—On Monday, April 6, Amelia K., daughter of the late Francis and Mary C. MoNally.—Funeral services at the residence of Mr. James Coddington, No. 136 West Houston street, on Wednesday, the sth inst., at half-past four P. M.

Nicroles.—On Sunday afternoon, April 5, of acute pneumonia, Lilly, youngest child of John A. and Margaretta B. Nichols, aged 6 months and 21 days.—Funeral from the barents' residence. No. 437 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Northerpre-- in Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 5, of dipitheria, Bissie, youngest daughter of Amos L. and Sarah A. Oswald, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents. No. 131 Pacific street, this Chesday.

Amos L. and Sarut A. Oswald, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 131 Pacific street, this (Fuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

OWENS.—On Sunday, April 6, MARTHA MAYRELL, miant daughter of William C. and Amelia W.

Infant daughter of William C, and Amelia W. Owens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at one O'clock, from the residence of her grandmother. Mrs. William Pollard, No. 64 Second street, between South Eighth and Sonth Ninth streets, Williamsburg.

Patterson.—On Saturday evening, April 4, Miss Margarer Patterson, daughter of the late Alexander Patterson.

Relatives and irlends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, O. R. Kingsbury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from ner latersidence, 239 West Fifty-fourth street, on Toesday, April 7, at two o'clock P. M.

Raff.—On Saturday, April 4, Amelia J., only daughter of J. Heary and Amelia Rapp, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the Church of Nativity, on avenue c, on Tuesday, April 7, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REMSEN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 44 Pifth avenue, Henry Rutuers Remsen, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., from the Reformed Dutch church, Washington square, Rev. Mancies S. Hutton pastor, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at his late residence, at nine o'clock A. M., to accompany the remains to the church.

RILEY.—On Monday, April 6, after a long and severe illness, Catherine Riley, widow o' Luke Riley, of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 46th year of her age.

her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are re-

her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 231 East Twenty-ninth street, on Wednesday, April 8, at one o'clock P. M.

ROAIKE.—On Monday morning, April 6, 1874, HARRIET, wife of Cornelius Roaffe, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 8, from her late residence, No. 216 Elizabeth street, at half-past one o'clock.

ROBERT.—On Sunday, April 5, LEONORA REGINA, limit daughter of John F. and Henrietta Robert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Sidney T. Smith, No. 251 West Fitty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

ROE.—In Huntington, L. L., on Easter Sunday, April 5, Amelia Roe, aged 68 years.

Funeral at Upper New Rochelle Methodist Episcopal church, on Wednesday, April 8, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Trains leave Grand Central depot at 9:05 A. M.

RUSSELL.—At Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, April 4, Edwand A. Russell, aged 76 years, for-

ten o'clock A. M. Trains leave Grand Central depot at 9:05 A. M.

RUSSELL.—At Middletown. Conn., on Saturday, April 4, Edward A. RUSSELL, aged 75 years, formerly of this city.

Funeral takes place on Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

RYAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 5, 1874, Patrick RYAN, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on this (Tuesday) alternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

mains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for the ment.

Simington.—On Sunday, April 5, 1874, Ann Simington, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the inmity are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 7, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh street.

Sinnott.—On Sunday, April 5, 1874, Annie E. A. Sinnott, beloved wife of John Sunott and daughter of the late James C. Doyle, in the 29th year of her age.

Sinott.—On Sunday, April 6, 1874, Annie E. A.
Sinott, beloved whe of John Simott and dangater
of the late James C. Doyle, in the 29th year of her
age.
Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery,
from her late residence, 355 West Thirty-first street,
on Tuesday, 7th inst., at one o'clock P. M. The
relatives and irionas of the family and those of her
brother-in-law, Thomas Simuott, are respectively
invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Monday, April 6, FLOYD SMITH,
Esq., Vice President of the Mannattan Gas Company, in the 88th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereatter.

SULLIVAN.—At ner late residence, 242 East
Thirty-second street, Mrs. Julia Sullivan, in the
82d year of her age.
Her friends and those of her sons, William and
John D., are respectially invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 7, at one o'clock P. M.
SUYDAM.—On Saturday night, April 4, of pnenmonia, Carris, only chied of John P. and Caroline
A. Shydam, aged 3 years and 6 months,
Relatives and friends of the family are invited
to attend the funeral, from the residence of her
grandfather. William Lowerre, No. 131 West Fourteenth street, on Tuesday morning, April 7, at halipast ten o'clock.

Tewskeduny.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 6,
AURELIA TEWKSBURY, aged 84 years.
Funeral services at Graham Institute, Washington avenue, to-day (Tuesday), at three P. M.
Van Beuben.—On Monday, April 6, 1874, Mrs.
ELIZA VAN BEUBEN. aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from her late residence, 801
Washington street, on Wednesday, April 8, at two
O'clock P. M.

WHILEY.—On Monday, April 6, at his residence,
\$19 Madison avenue, Charles Woolley, in the 78th year
of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, April 7, from his late residence, No. 82 Orohard
street, at two o'clock, without further invitation.
The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for